

Wm H. Branham

admitted March 13, 1821.

1860-1861

Madison D. C.

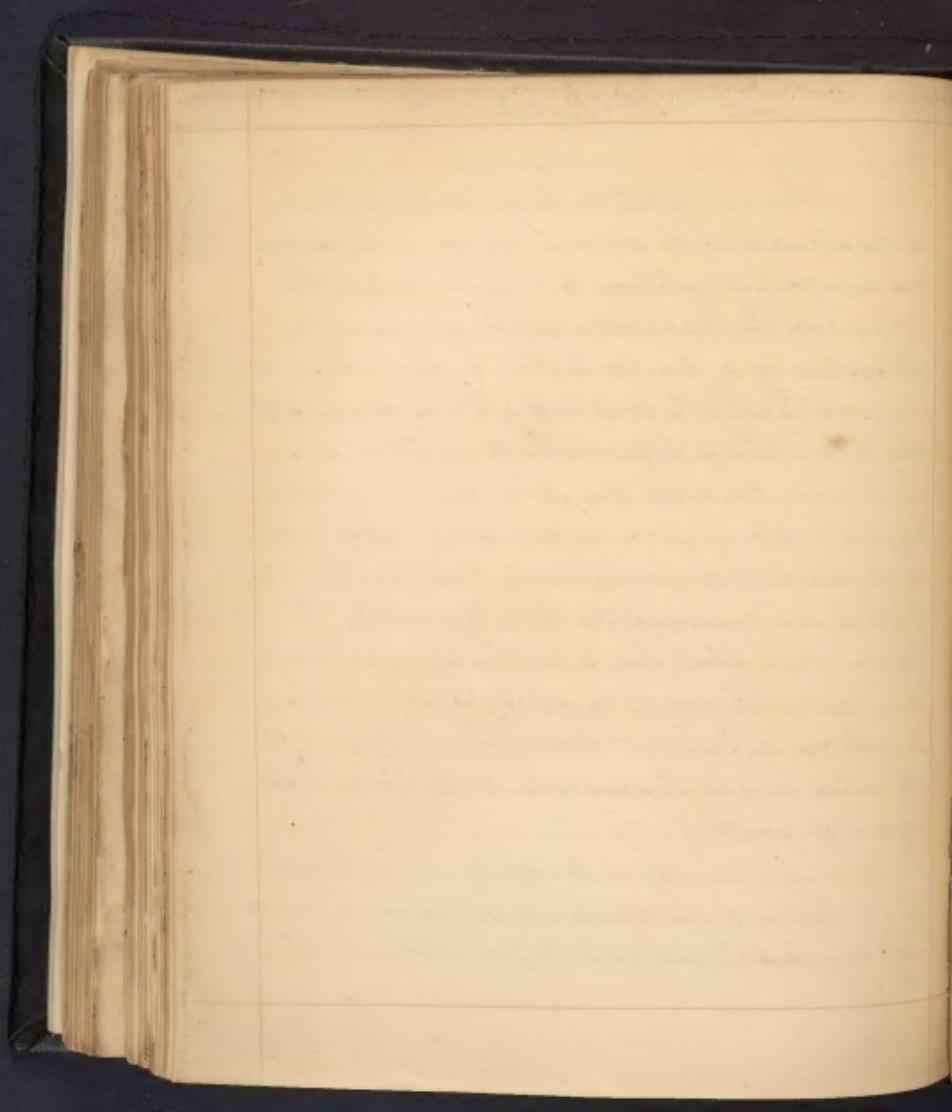
New & South Africa

Dyspepsia

When we reflect on the great importance of the Stomach to the animal economy; its numerous sympathetic relations to various parts of the body; and the many derangements produced in the system by a morbid action of this viscus; it will very readily be conceived that the diseases of this organ have a high claim to our attention.

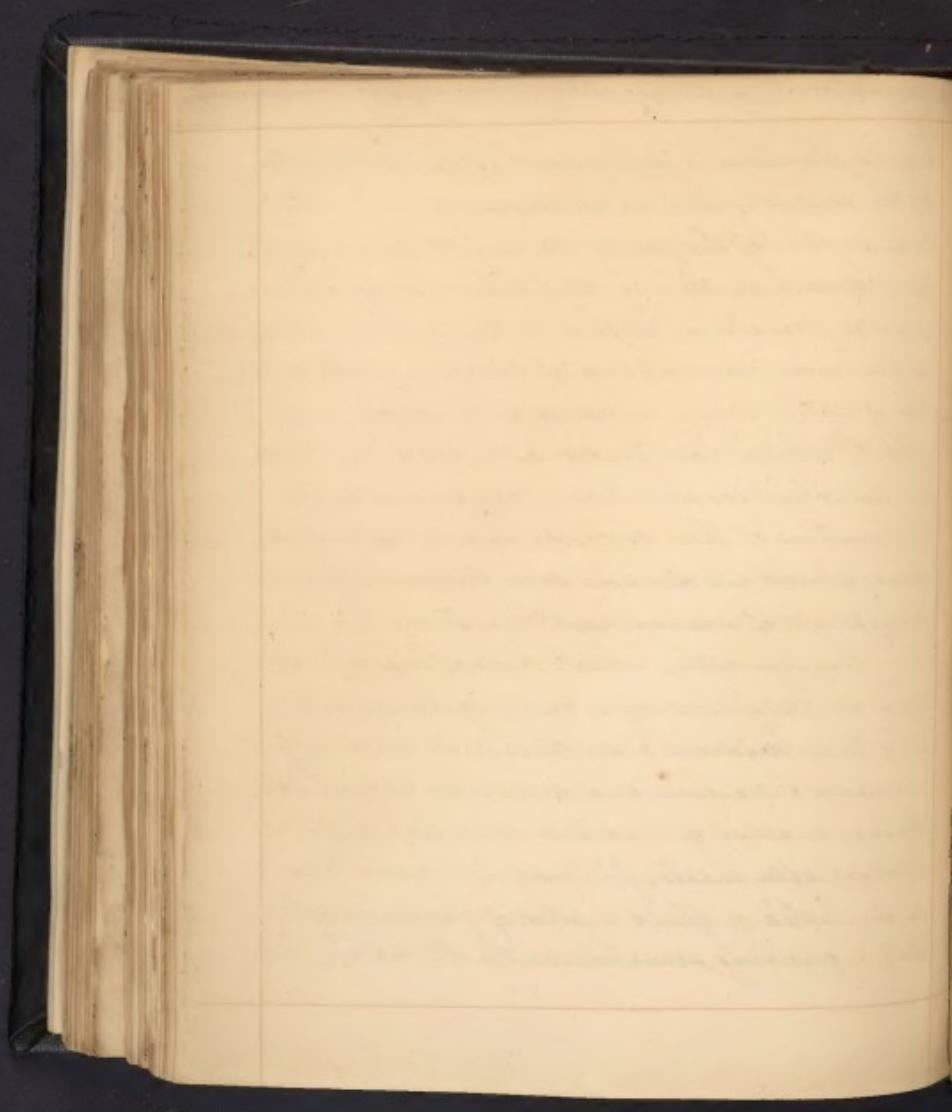
But of all the affections of the Stomach, perhaps there is not one, from its increasing prevalence and difficulty of management, more justly entitled to our consideration than Dyspepsia. This disease, which about half a century ago was rarely to be met with, except in middle-aged persons, is now one of frequent occurrence in those, who otherwise might be said to be in the bloom and vigour of youth.

It might be useful to enquire into the cause of its increased prevalence. Such an enquiry would not only be satisfactory to the practitioner, but



would also lead to improvement in the treatment of the disease. But we are compelled to leave the consideration of this part of the subject, and will only remark by the way, that one cause of its greater prevalence (at least in the southern states) is the more common use of Tobacco, and another, the greater luxury in living and insolence of habit, which have tended to obliterate all traces of the robust constitutions of our ancestors in the systems of their descendants, and have rendered almost all diseases more frequent, complex, & difficult of management than formerly.

The symptoms which characterize this disease are the following: an irregular appetite, sometimes deficient & at others preternaturally increased; nausea and sometimes actual vomiting; a sense of load and distention of the stomach after meals, followed by evacuations of air, solid or fluid matter of various qualities; a gnawing sensation in the stomach when



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empty, heartburn, fated breath, habitual chilliness, coldness of the extremities, generally great costiveness, though sometimes laxity of the bowels, or each of these states alternately; a sense of uneasiness and constriction about the throat; the mouth and throat are generally dry, especially in the morning, with a disagreeable taste in the mouth, tongue furrowed and of a white or yellow colour; disordered vision, vertigo, palpitation of the heart &c. These symptoms vary in different individuals. In some cases some of them are wanting; in others additional ones exist; as acute pain in the head, pain in the sternum or side, acute pain in the optic nerve. To these may be added languor, listlessness, want of resolution, a state of indifference to all events, total restlessness, or unrefreshing sleep, temporary absence of mind, impaired memory, unusual timidity and despondency - in short all the train of symptoms which belong to

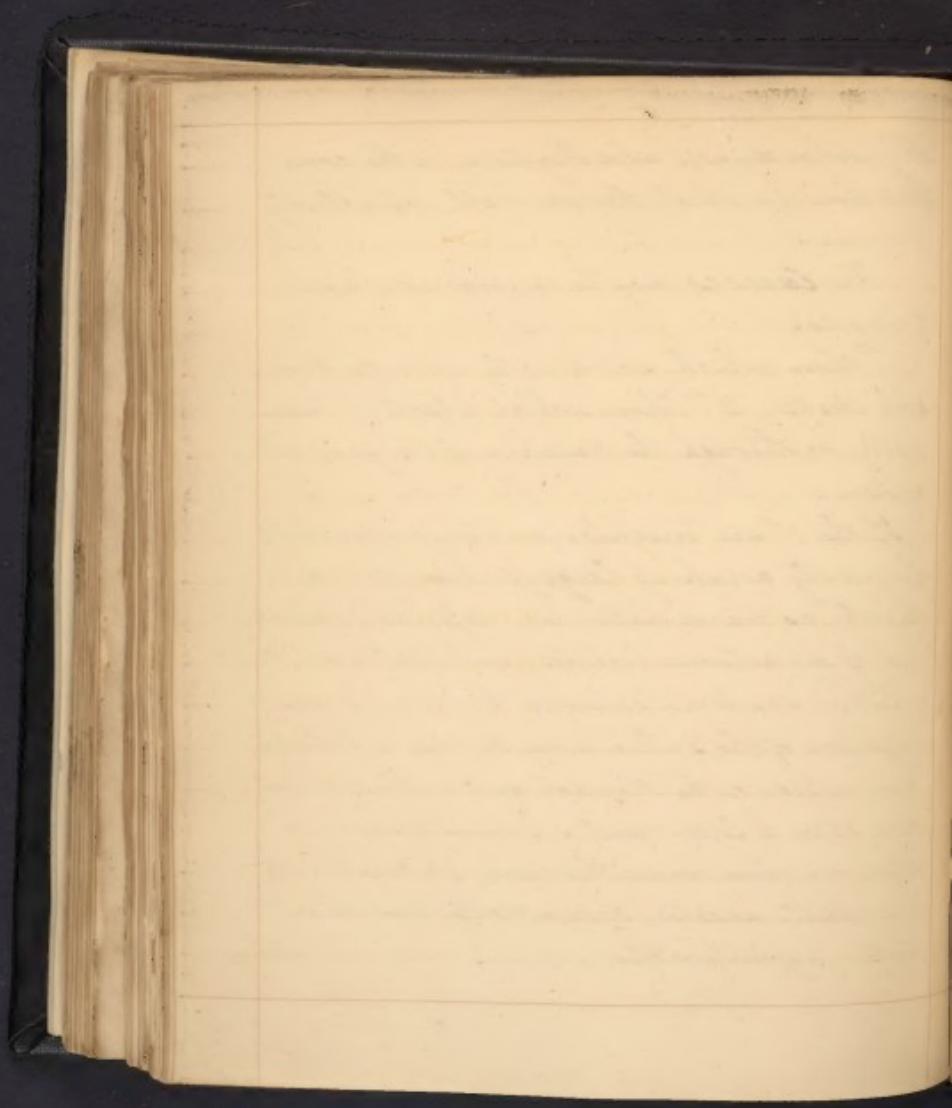
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Hypocondriasis and Hysteria, is the constitution in which they are liable respectively to occur.

The causes may be considered under 2 heads.

1.st Those which act directly upon the Stomach itself; 2.nd Those which affect it indirectly, or through the medium of the general system.

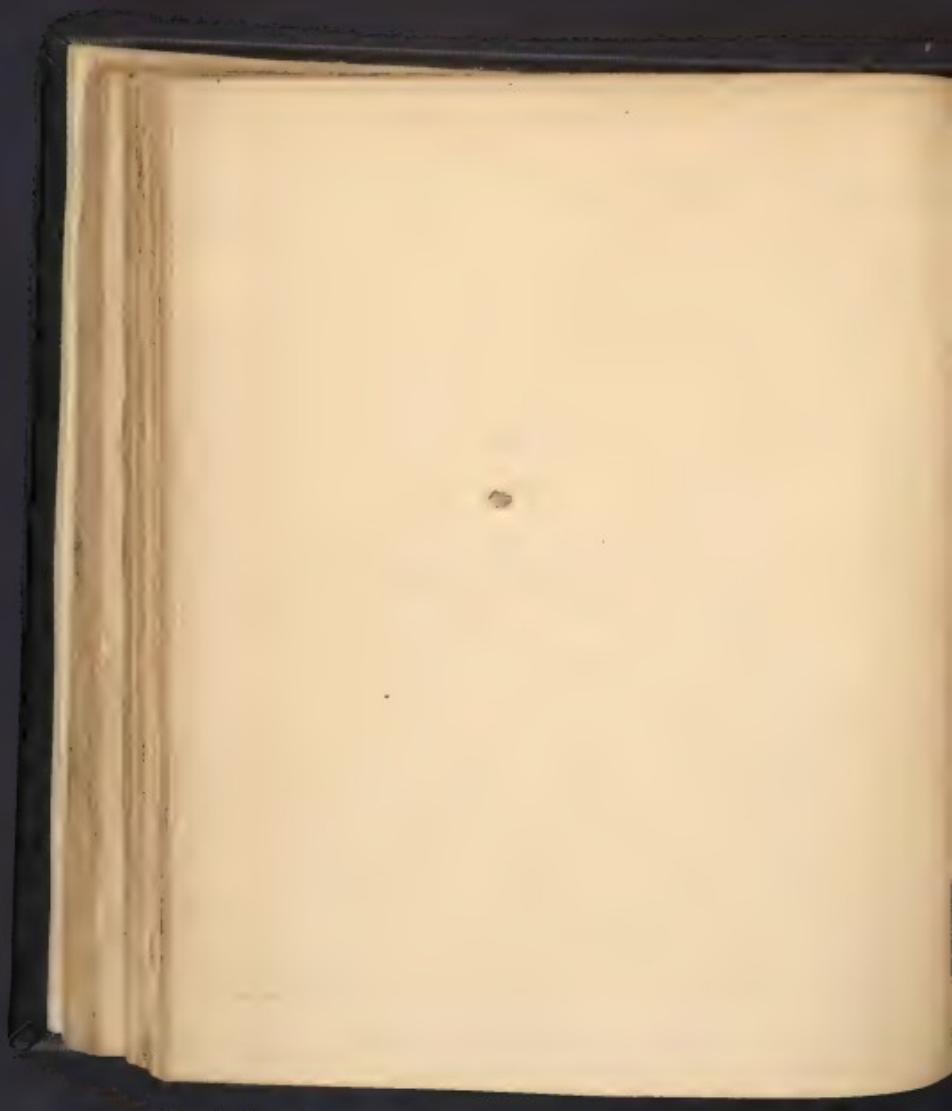
If the 1st are irregular and improper diet, frequently drinking large portions of warm drinks, as warm water, tea, coffee &c, excessive use of spirituous liquors, habitual vomiting, want of due mastication of the food, frequent rejection of the saliva from the use of tobacco, compression of the stomach and violent exercise after a full meal. Certain medicines also may come under this head, as emetics too frequently repeated, opium & other narcotics, bitters aromatics &c.



" These causes which the physician
through the medium of the general sensor are
the habitual action upon sedentary life, in-
dolence and continued sleep, not however inter-
mixed with cheerful conversation or active
exercise, great anxiety, weariness of mind
and disorderly passions of any kind, various
occasions, immoderate intemperance, especially
in cold air without exercise.

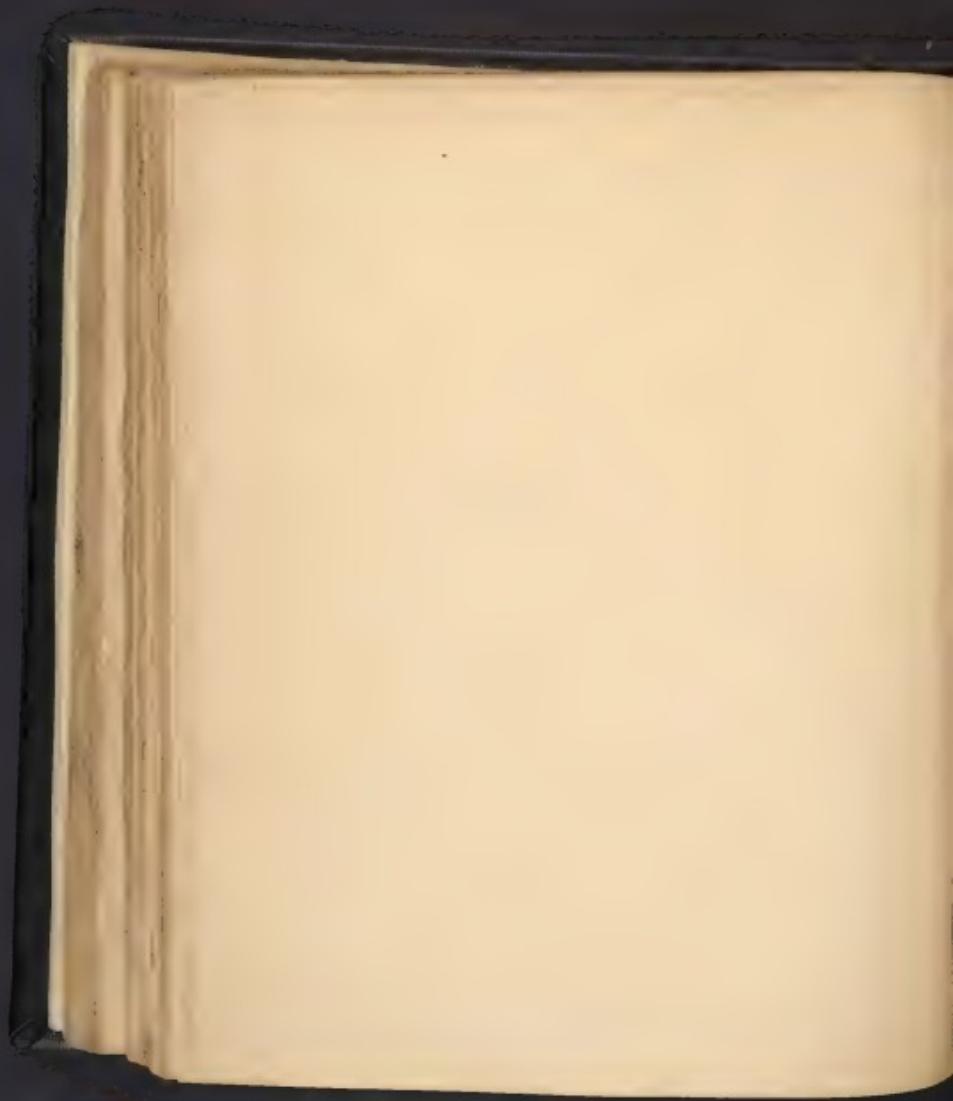
These that have been enumerated are the
principal causes of Idiopathic Disease; but
as it is often simultaneous of other diseases,
it may arise from affections of the Liver,
Kidneys, Pancreas, Spleen &c.

Treatment. Few diseases will be more
difficult of management and succeed
less than this. It is in a long series
of remittances in a regular state of health
that we can hope for success and no
success in the intermissions of convulsions,

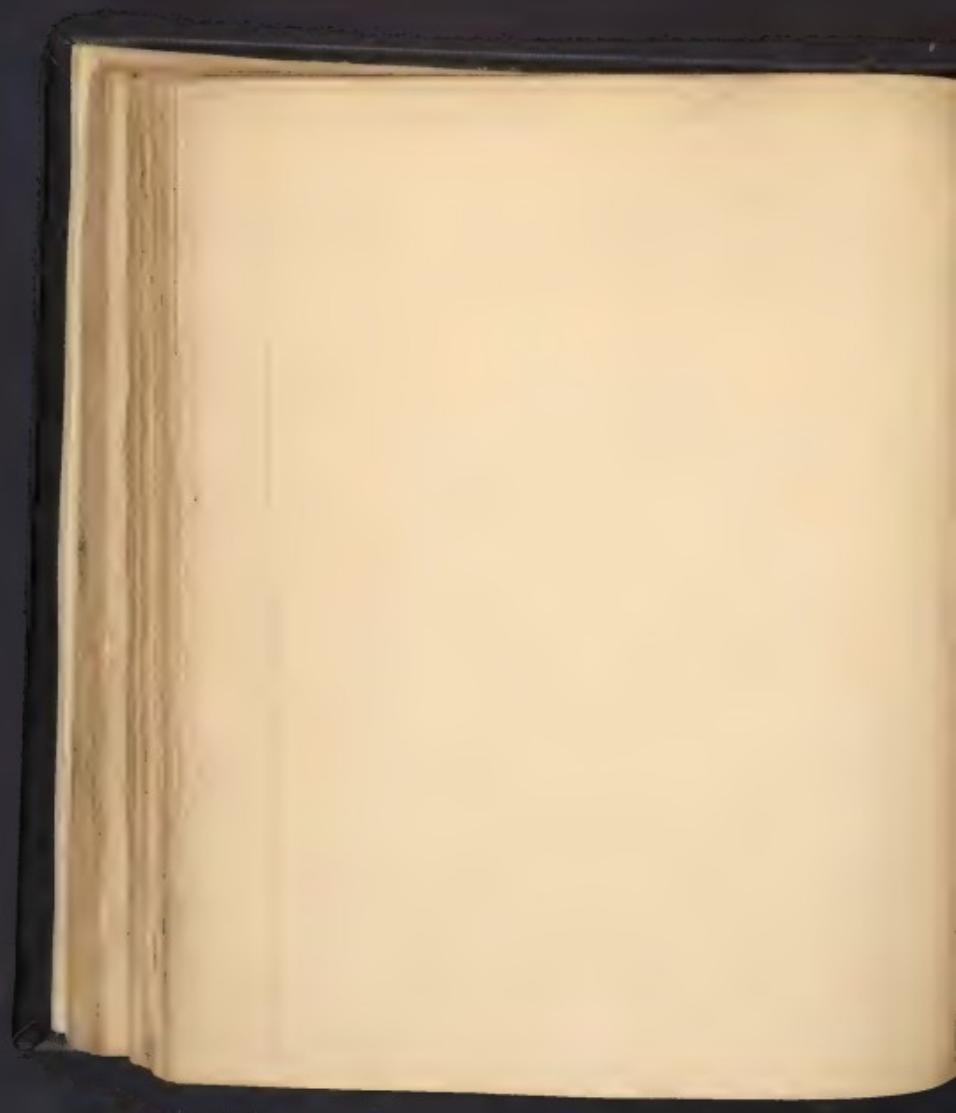


and from so many different causes, that it is scarcely any two cases with the same signs of malady to demand the same attention. Another great cause of difficulty in the management of the disease is the want of firmness and resolution; our patients failing strictly to conform to the physician's best and most judicious advice. The temptations to break through are often great, and so little regard apprehended from a small infidelity in their habitation they have often practices with seeming impunity, that the physician is frequently molested and plagued. To find also, seldom after having been a considerable time under his care, reduced into the state in which he becomes like one recovering us the last disorder.

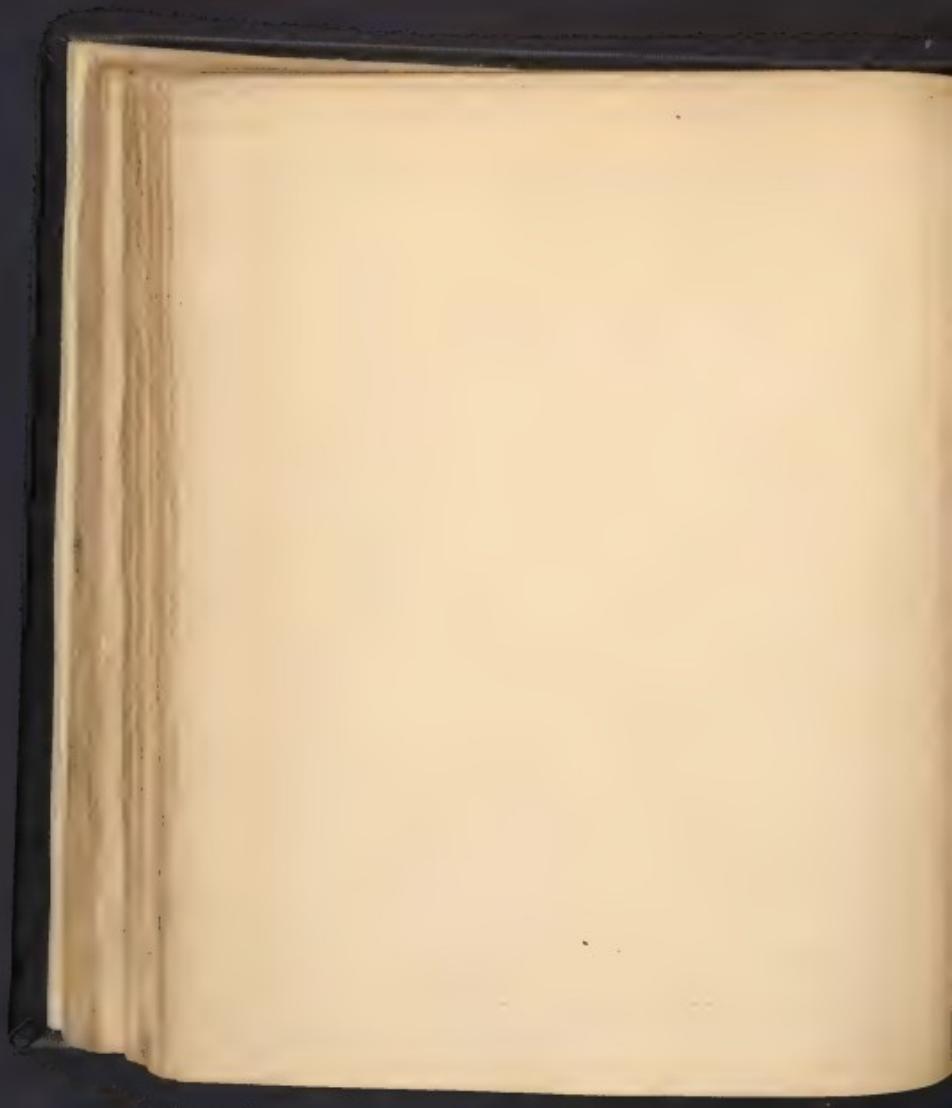
In discussing the cure & indications we have omitted.



1. To advise the patient respecting various
of the diseases.
2. To indicate when your stomachic affections
are such as to aggravate and confirm it.
3. To notice the time & manner of the disease,
and of the future regimen.
- To meet the 1st indication it is important
to investigate the origin of the disease: I can
certain whether it is tubercular or syphilitic;
whether it arises from a mænorrhagic
discharge, or the stomach or from some
infectious or other - climatic agents; and what
ever we ascertain to have been the, & continue
disease, this is to be carefully guarded against,
as a strict inquiry after the disease on the part
that it concurred altogether those terrible
junctures, which, no doubt you will find it
without this previous step on his part, all
our remedies will be a diminished in value.
If he has had a fit of intemperance, he is

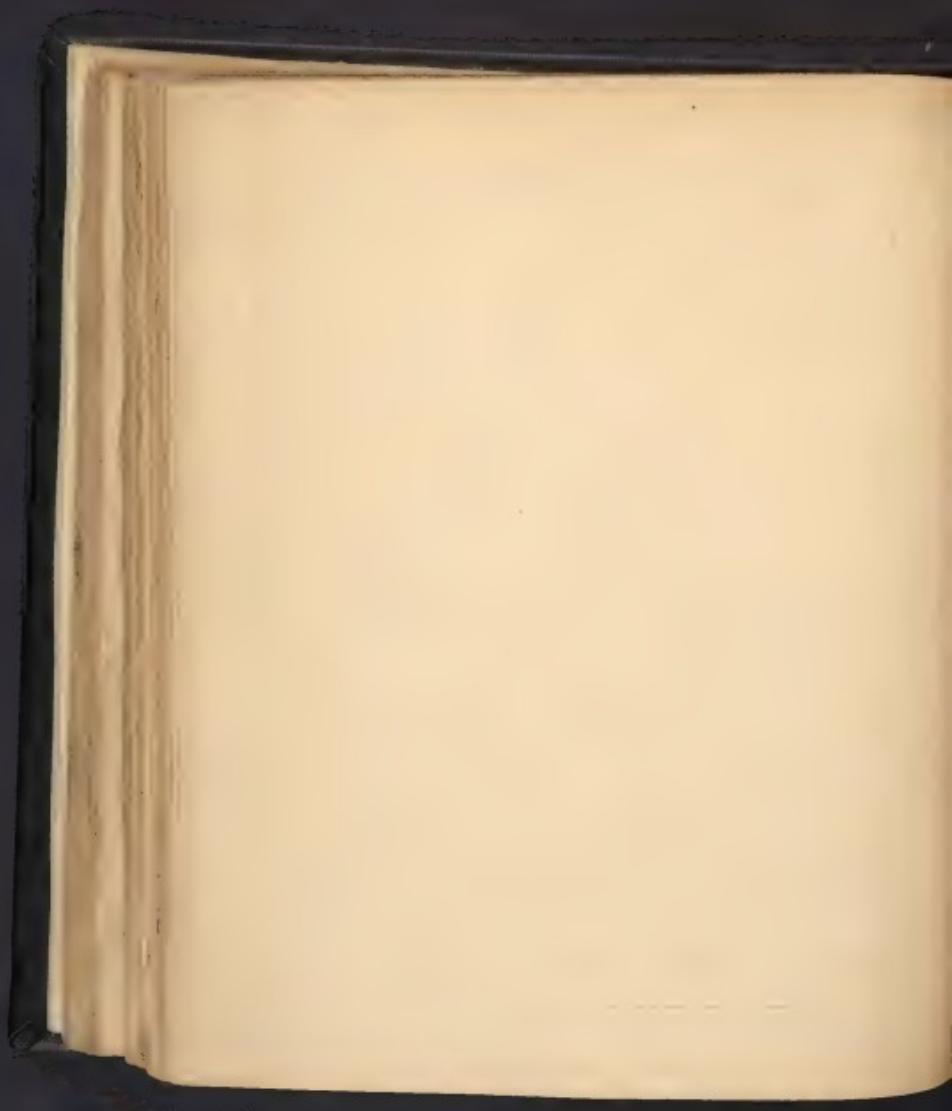


to insure his election now and make him
 fit to the shade of ignorance and infidelity
 he is of an unchristian cast. He is a crafty
 judicious agent and his steering well. &
 we the other know he is too much ambitious
 now still even unless Thomas' re is a
 revolution in yester day's news in New
 York, we see no more that can save us but
 his election. If he is on a mission, however
 difficult and trying, he is a good man. But
 when our dear Executive comes back to us we
 have no doubt that he will be a good & upright
 & honest government, we see it to be coming & soon
 and the time will come. The time is not
 far off when we have to go to the polls, &
 then we are bound to have the kind of men in
 Boston, we are compelled to take up in every
 one a strong hand & decided nation, and
 follow her dictates in a more considerate, con-
 siderate, and cheerful mood of mind.



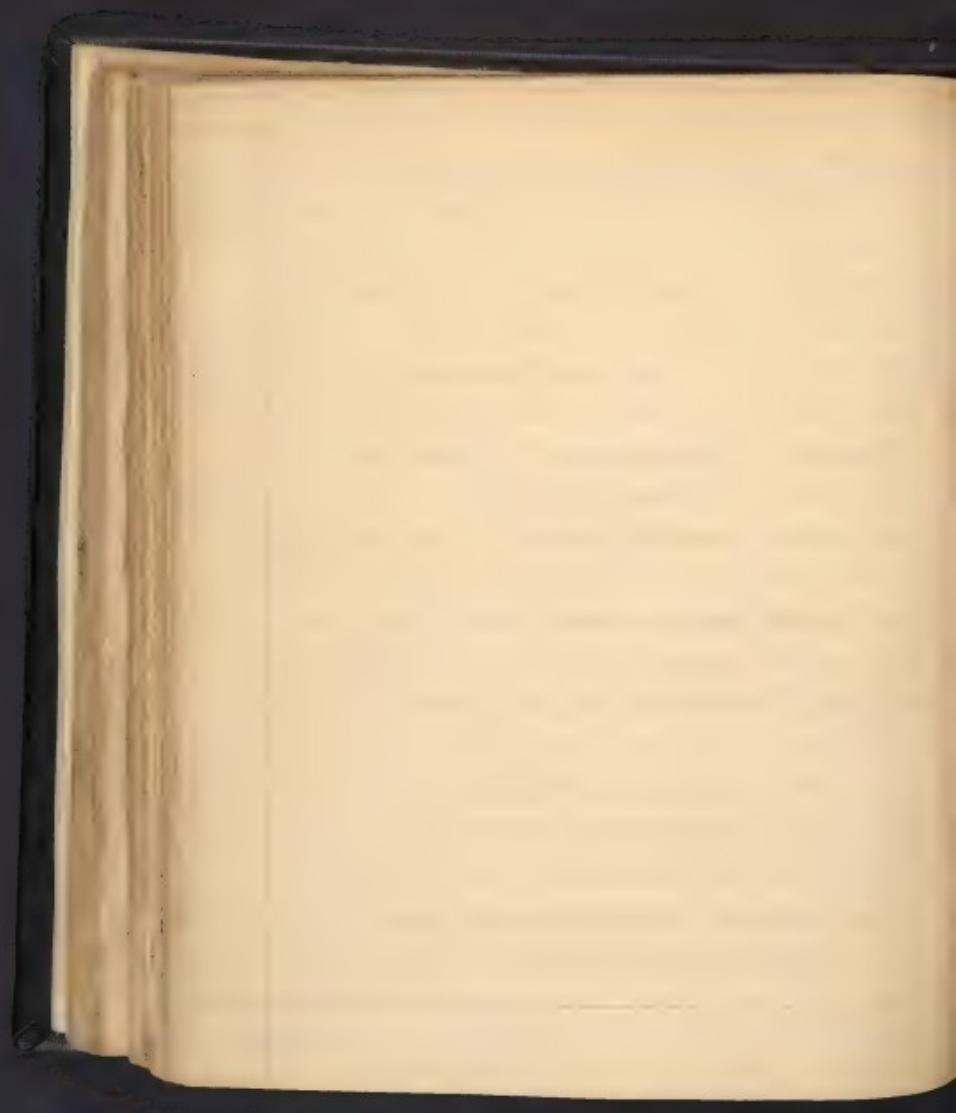
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In order that I may consider a case in the
first place, to remove the cause of disease & the
alter with which the stomach is enervated.
In me as in the majority of us complete
abstain or in combination with a small portion
of dark chocolate. You will a single mastication
suffice, but it must be a better several times.
In some cases of long duration, it may be
as many as 10 or 12. It takes on twice a week for
some time. See the stomach is a muscular
that state of action and motion in which
it was placed, and is caused by contraction of
the muscular in the body of other animals.
Contracting in this case ^{like} bone in vessels, not
only in removing the unengaged secretion
the stomach, but also in exciting a new sec-
tion in the organ itself: in exciting secondary
the chain of motor actions and secretions
in which of harmonic note is produced, as in
going up, see the number of which is about thirty.

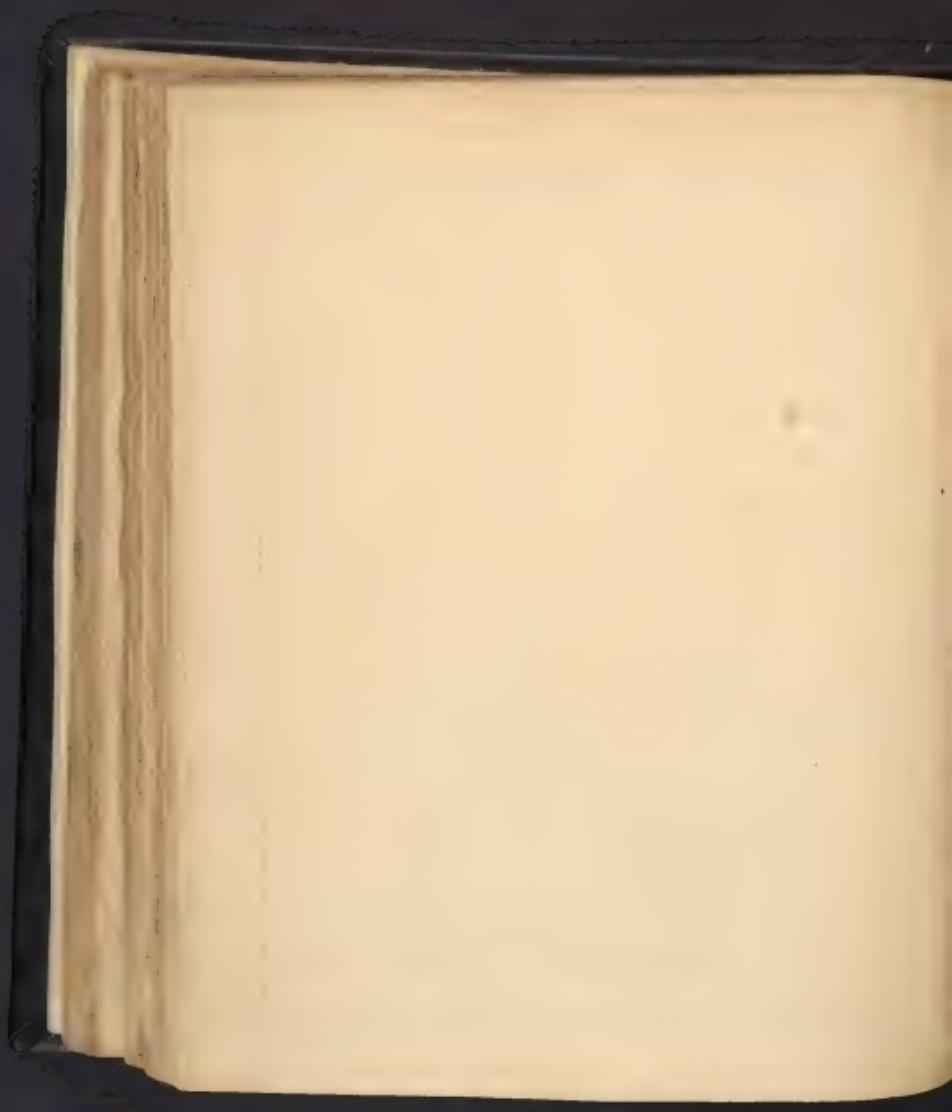


power over all the functions of the body.

Next the bowels are disturbed by some vice, migration. Severe and violent convulsions are always injurious and must be avoided. As the bowels are easily brought by cleanliness, attention must be paid to keep them regularly open, so that at least one evacuation be made daily. There is so great a connection between the several parts of the alimentary canal, that a hurried or slovenly action of the peristaltic motion in one part is at length communicated to the other; so that, as the quicker action of the stomach necessarily accelerates the peristaltic motion of the intestines: so a ^{slow} action of the latter extends its influence to the former: it is therefore important to the proper action of the stomach, that the peristaltic motion of the intestines be regularly continued downwards. To effect this purpose,침복 is very good.

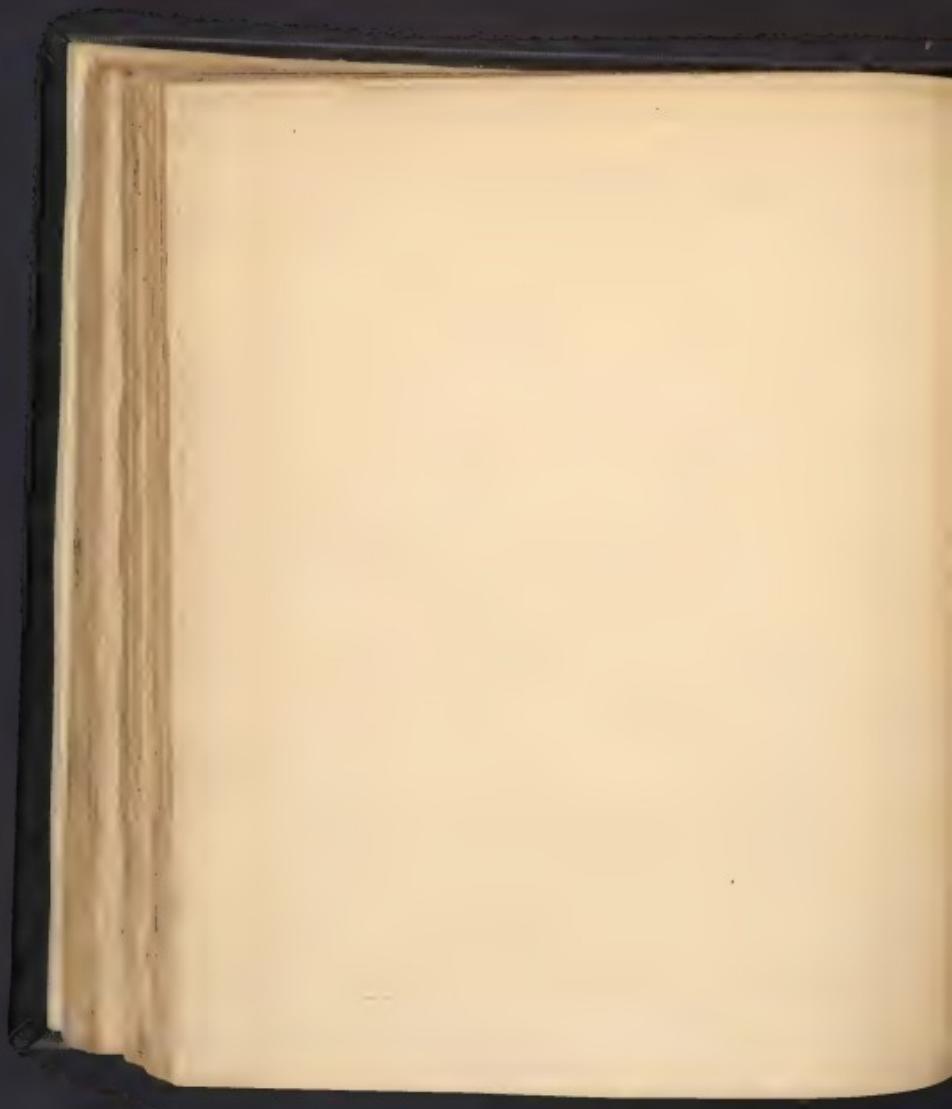


The patient should carry a case in his
jacket, over which it is conveniently during the day.
There are various Magnes. or like antiseptics
as Magnes may also be used; or what I have
found a less violent, equal, part of Glycerine
made into pills of grainy size, or
mixed 1, 2 or 3 parts may be taken
such in the morning. There is most common
in this disease an evident want of tone
and irritability in the bowels, a consequence
of which the peristaltic motion is in a great
measure suspended, and this will be most con-
sidered to excite them to action. But if the
patient is of an rheumatical disease
the Stomach will be involved, as from
its tendency to act on the stool it will
cause that disposition; in this case some
of the other remedies mentioned may be used.
As a means of aiding the effect of our
medicines in obtunding corpulence, the violent



should instill a regular habit of soliciting nature at a particular hour over whom I have known the jiltan itself, unaided by any medicines succeeds in many cases in removing the habit of constipation. Take in the morning, a portion of stale breakfast with but little tea in the stomach and in effect should continue 15 or 20 minutes in motion.

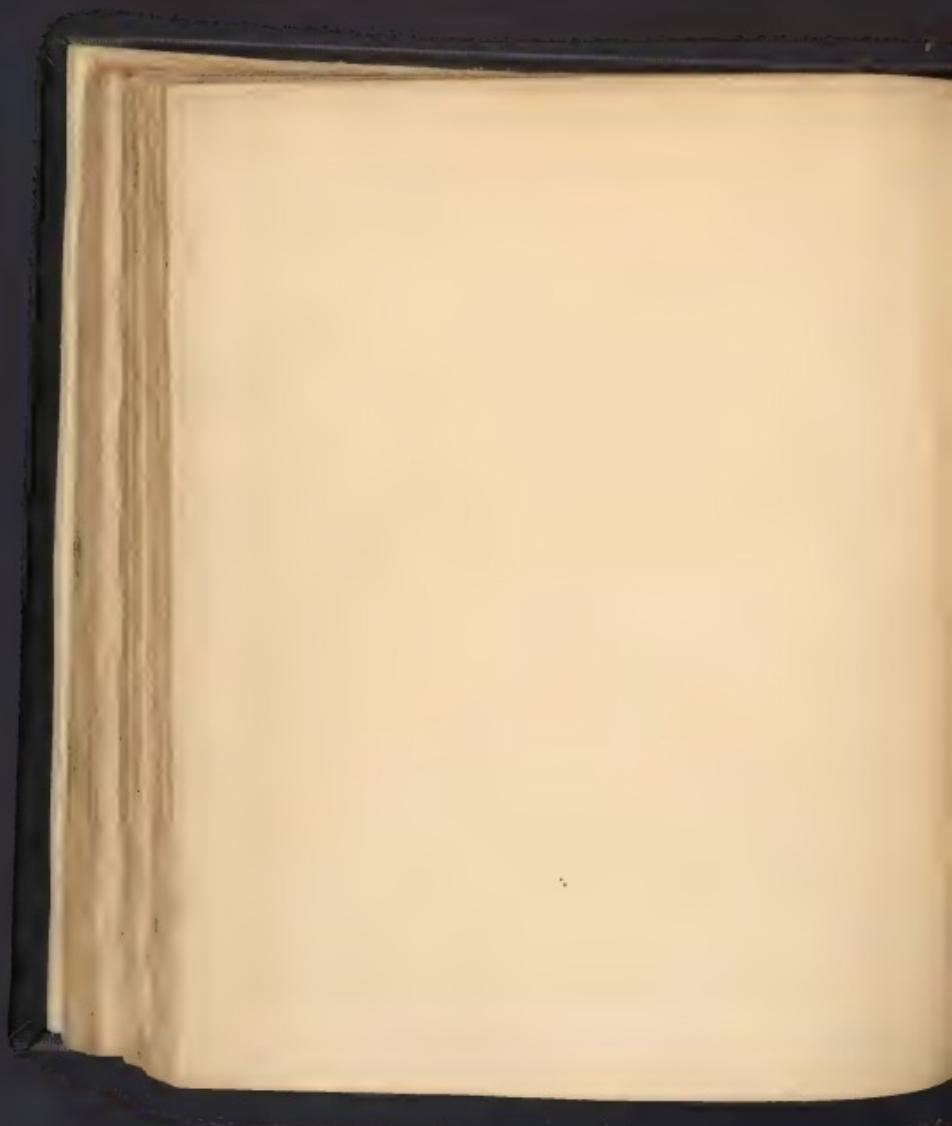
Locality in this disease is frequently a, a few most common, a spontaneous involuntary motion with strong involuntary. One contra-motus is sometimes seen a relief; but it will not go to give an motive and hence it is very much necessary, even if it costs in view with impunity as it can in most cases be easily cured in more agreeable means. Linseed oil and new millet are very excellent to relieve this affection; a teablock about of each tarrow us often as necessary. Linseed oil and sugar cure headache when in this manner, May next first Oct. 7 this



but in common cases, this may be too
of the stomach acids. The first sign of such a
disease there will be in such instances dis-
order, when the usual concretionary matter.

When there is a painful, sharp灼痛 affection,
the stomach accompanying the acidity, the following
prescription is proposed by Dr. Weston's method: one
pound of John of Spain liquor arises a quart; of
pot a teacupful; of Spring water a gallon. Let
these ingredients digest 3 or 4 days, repeated stirring
them during the time and carefully removing
the scum as it rises: Then strain the liquor and
allow it to settle. Of this the dose is a wineglass
or several times a day.

A most deadly vice in which the digestion is often
is continually a cause of much suffering to the
patient. The remedy for this an Opium with
the 2 drpt Liniment. Of them, Nitre or Tartar
sulphur is the best, or 2. This and Laudanum in com-
bination. Fomenting the Stomach with warm water

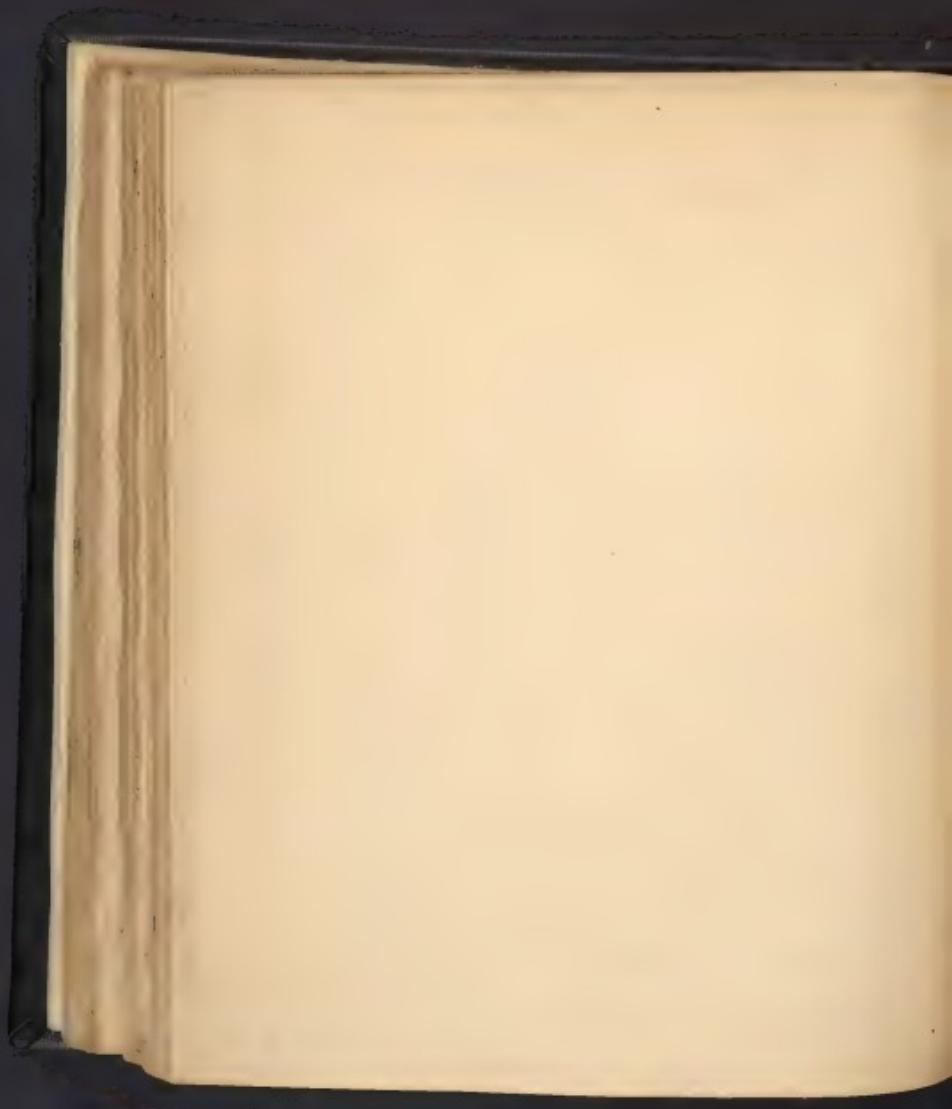


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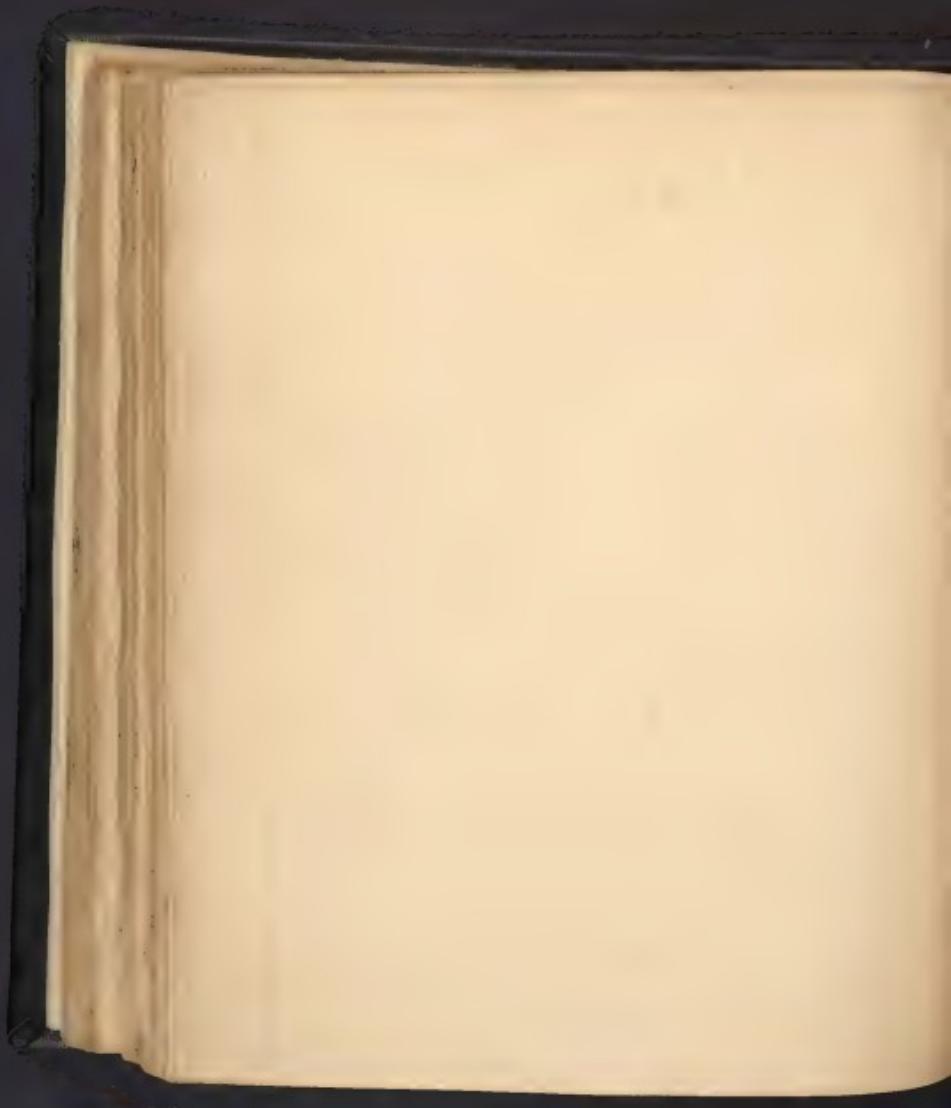
will relieve it. 100g. Tartarinate, Dianthus,
Muskroot extract and 20g. oil turn this extract
to water, is taken at the infirmation. This
is very good. One or two drops of this
and the size of 3 grains the day convenient,
or as the disease is traditionally used, then take early
in the morning before eating. The remedy is. It is common
among sailors in the seas of Syria, with about a score
of Gum Frangipani root 3 times a day. Then
these said 2 bitter should be applied on the scirous
or the stomach, to be continued as long as the affection
lasts.

Application of the heart may be relieved by
either, 100g. Roots, oil Turnheath, Muskroot
Gum which last is generally most effectual.

The 3 medicaments above mentioned are to
be macerated in equal parts of oil and water, is to
be substituted by the use of poultices. Of these
there is a great variety of vegetable bitters,
mineral acids and their waters, as Colomina,



Penicillia Bock, for Years, &c. & 2 in 3. & which
 may have access, & it's own, & which is not of
 Leon and others, from which the physicians practice
 to use can make a violent secession to the patient
 in consideration of the case and his own circum-
 stance. The one is contained well enough to those
 who are brought on by internal use of penicilli
 or levantes. But the Mineral preparations
 will be better, but suited to the greater num-
 ber of cases; and particularly the preparation
 of Leon, as Root of Leon and the Mineraled
 Wine of Leon. This last is more active
 than any of its kindred medications, and when
 this is much instilled to the Stomach with its
 liquor will be serviceable. Neither can it be used
 when there is any affection of the head as soon as
 either natural or art. increase that affection. The
 dose is from 20 to 30 drops a day, and the
 most violent cases will require a larger dose of
 Root of Leon and Colonia in the proportion of



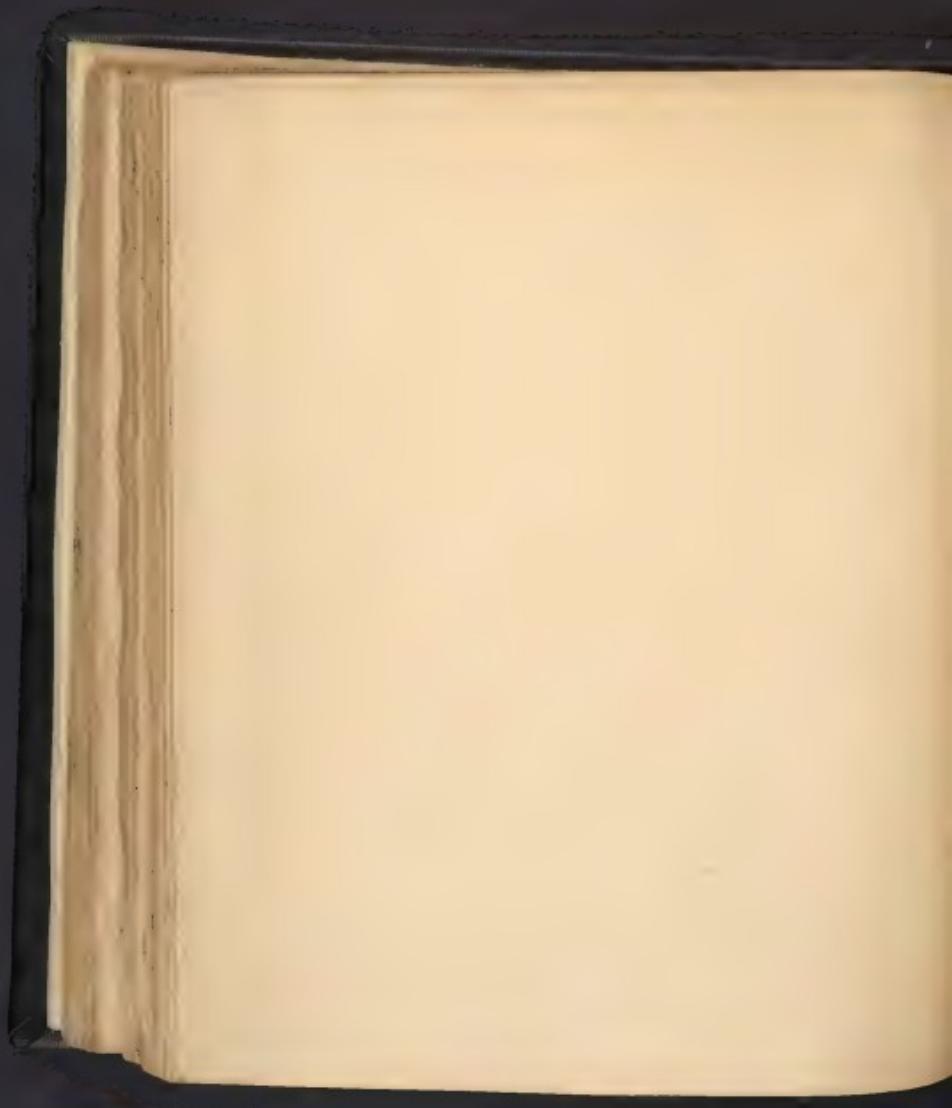
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2 grs of the powder to 2 drs of wine the 19 Decr, to be
taken by spoon a dram.

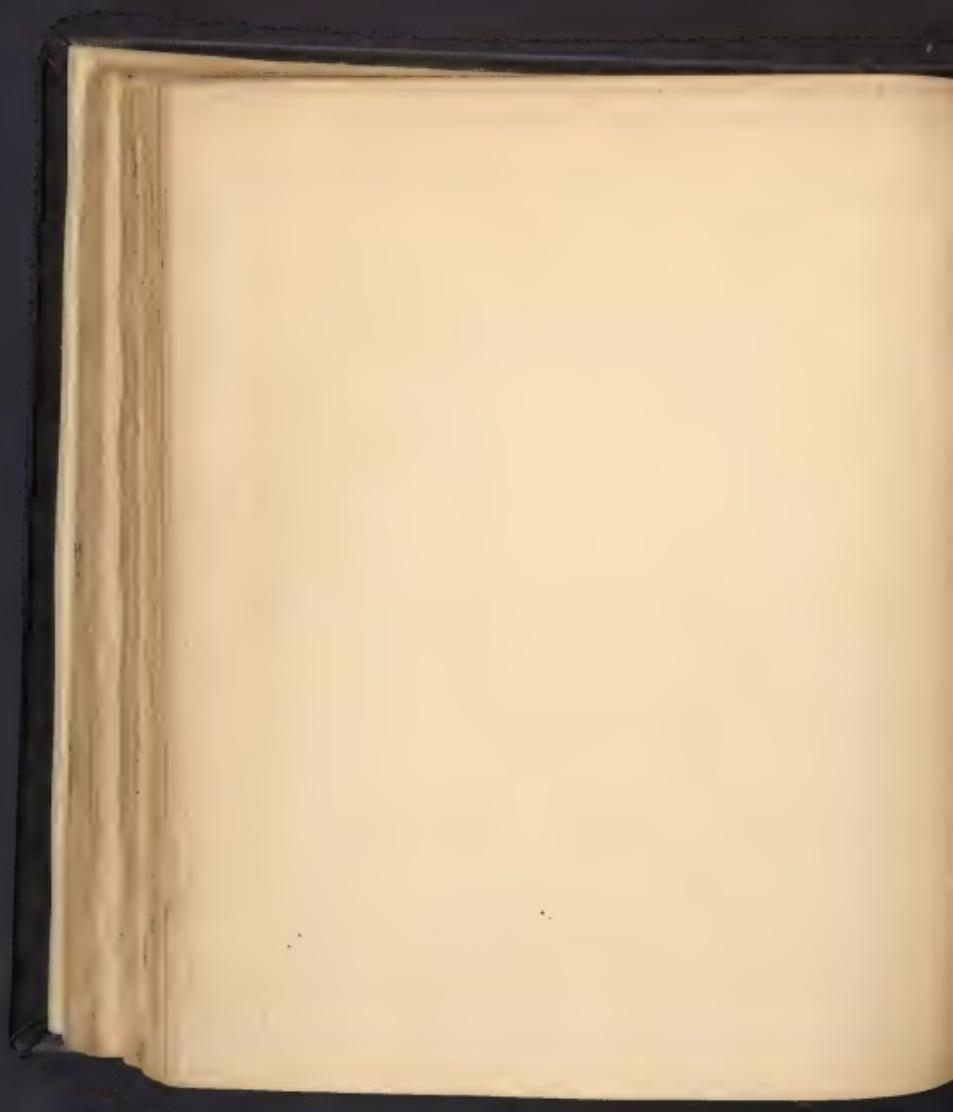
Soaking in the same liquor or strengthening
the stomach and aiding digestion, the cold bath
may be used, when it is succeeded by a girdle on
the abdomen; but, if this effect does not follow,
it is detrimental & should be discontinued. When
this is the case the Epsom bath is taken with
benefit. Girdling on the abdomen with fine
taffeta silk once a week a day is of service.

Gentle exercise on horseback is also exceedingly
beneficial & should be used every day. The motion
or exercise is preferable to a walk. It strengthens
the stomach and promotes digestion better than can
be done foot or any other way; and it is evident that
the mind might at the same time be agreeably
engaged, for he's a long journey would be a
pernicious mode of using it.

A proper regulation of diet is of no small im-
portance in the management of this disease, so be

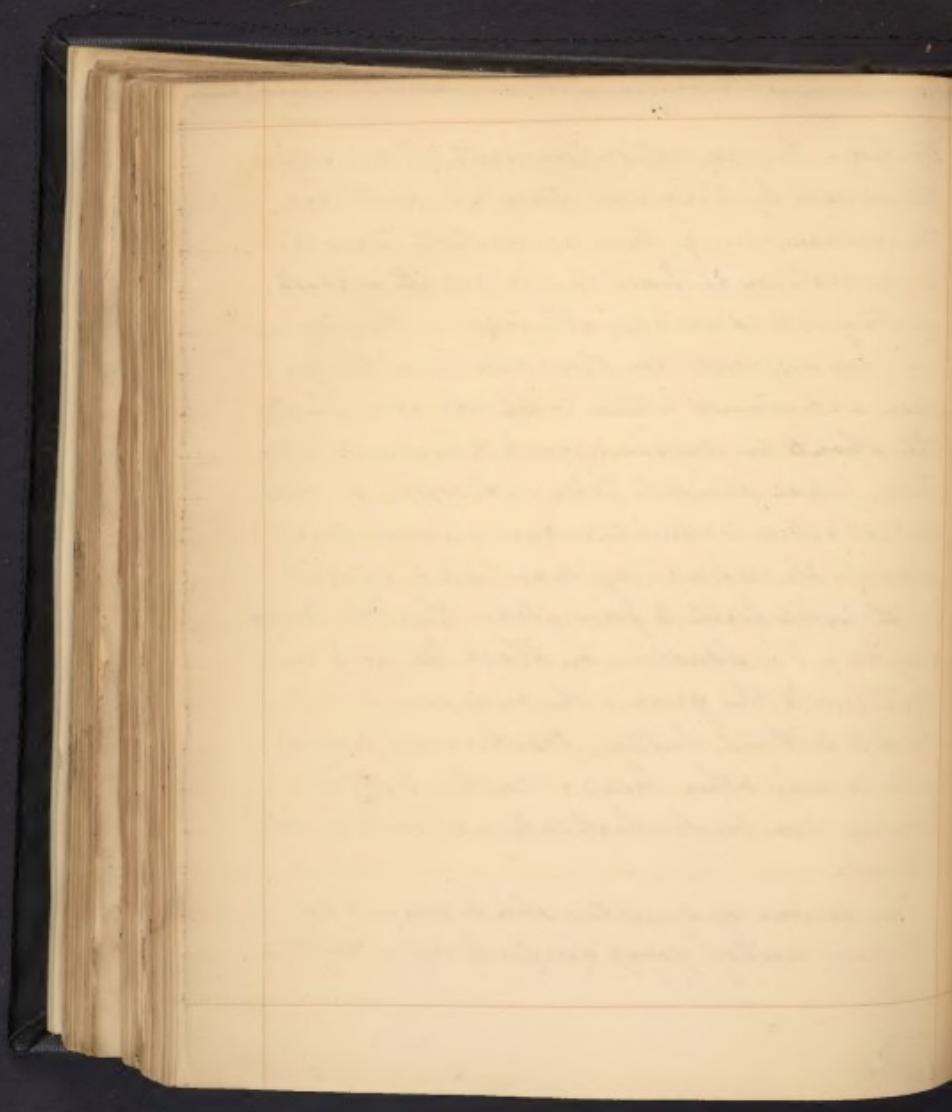


nowhere, it will therefore be attempted to point out such articles of diet as are generally found to be best suited to Diseases. In most cases milk has a constant diet is best. It happens /
 . . . that by continuing the patient exclusively / with Recently taken from the cow the skin
 case has been removed without the use of any
 medicine. There can be no doubt that Milk
 when it can be used is the best diet, and should
 always be recommended. It sometimes disagrees
 at first, but by continuing in the use of it, it gen-
 erally becomes quite agreeable, so that the patient
 prefers it to any other drink. If milk can-
 not be conveniently procured, chocolate is the
 best substitute for it. Let it be boiled & cooled
 and the scum taken off, then reduce it for use.
 It being of an unctuous nature, but little
 will have to be used with it, as skin matters
 are most invariably dry & sore. If a person
 uses improper articles of diet and should be subject



avoided. They are not unfrequently the cause of the disease by being used strong & to excess; and the continued use of them undoubtedly tends to aggravate, or at least to prolong its effects. Best if they are employed at all (and it will be very difficult for those who have long been accustomed to them to refrain from them) they should be prepared weak & used cool. As little sugar should be taken with coffee, as much of that article is found to produce a increase cardiac algia. The refined loaf sugar is to be preferred as it is less liable to fermentation than the brown sugar. The black tea or black tea is to be preferred to the green. The bread should be cold & without butter. Crackers are preferable to any other bread. Neither buttered toasts, nor buckwheat cakes should be allowed.

The dinner of dyspeptics should consist for the most part of young and fresh beef, mutton,



turkeys, birds generally, oysters or bacon & soups, green and such should be avoided. Cold lean ham, well done has proved in many instances to be the best diet for dinner. I am acquainted with several dyspeptics who confine themselves exclusively to it; having found it, after experimenting with many other articles, to agree better with them than any other. I have no doubt that when it is old, sound and well cooked it will be well suited to the greater number of cases in the southern states.

As to vegetables, but few of them are admissible. Well cooked Irish potatoes & rice may be used with impunity and onions plentifully. No puddings, tarts, custards or pies should be allowed. Fruits and nuts are also generally injurious; though very ripe peaches with milk and also strawberries and milk may not be prohibited.

The patient should be directed to eat little

